

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

expiatory ceremony. Of their arts, pottery seems the most noteworthy. Dance, music, and song are not in high honor—the dances of the Jívaros, indeed, lack grace. Their morality is utilitarian, and the Jívaro is neither good nor bad. As to brains and character, "the Jívaro is one of the most intelligent Indians of South America, when alcohol and natema have not exercised upon him their disastrous influence." He has an irresistible passion for freedom and a perfect horror of subjection. His idleness has been exaggerated; it is perhaps rational. As to the chance of civilizing the Jívaros, Dr Rivet takes a pessimistic view, holding that "where the missionaries of the 18th century, more experienced and more zealous, have utterly failed, those of our own day have but little chance of success." To this interesting sketch of a people "doomed to disappear swiftly with a rapid peopling by the whites of the provinces of the upper Amazon," Dr Rivet promises to add later a special memoir on the Jívaro language.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Bibliography of Congo Languages. By Frederick Starr. University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology, Bulletin V. Chicago: 1908. 8°, 97 pp., ill.

Professor Starr's *Bibliography* is issued as a foundation, as solid as one man could make it, upon which other students of African linguistics will build as opportunity and persistence offer them the chance to do so. Meanwhile, to those only incidentally interested in this particular field, Professor Starr's pages leave on the mind of one who glances over them, an impression, curiously distinct and most unusual for an ordinary bibliographical contribution, regarding the character of the language with which it deals. The title pages reproduced in facsimile have been selected so as to show not alone the rare, but also the typical, works of different periods. Those of contemporary dates are reënforced by photographs of several of the mission offices in which a large number of these books were printed, and of some of the native workers. Another and novel feature is the series of small portraits, fairly complete, of the authors who contribute three or more titles included in the bibliography.

G. P. W.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

Bello y Rodriguez, Silvestre. Le fémur et le tibia chez l'homme et les anthropoïdes (variations suivant le sexe, l'âge et la race). Paris : G. Jacques, éditeur, 1909. 8°, 120 pp., 3 pl., 14 figs.

CARTAILHAC, ÉMILE, et BREUIL, HENRI. Peintures et gravures murales des cavernes paléolithiques. La Caverne d'Altamira a Santillane près San-